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REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES AND OTHERS TO UNFPA AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS FOR 2010 AND FUTURE YEARS

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

This report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008–2013, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the Fund's overall resource situation while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable and predictable resource base.

In 2009, UNFPA income for regular and co-financing resources was $762.1 million. The breakdown of this total income is $486.4 million in regular resources and $275.7 million in co-financing resources. All 2009 financial data used in the present report are provisional and all 2010 data are estimates.

In line with the recommendations of General Assembly resolution 62/208, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that a stable base of regular resources is critical to enable UNFPA to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, as underscored in resolution 62/208, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (co-financing) resources represent an important supplement to the Fund's regular resource base.

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements for a decision are provided in the final section of the present report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2008/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008–2013,[1] the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the Fund's overall resource situation, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable and predictable resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/208 stresses, inter alia, that core resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The resolution also urges countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions and, if possible, to contribute on a multi-year basis. Furthermore, the resolution notes that non-core resources represent an important supplement to core resources and recognizes the establishment of a number of multi-donor funding mechanisms. Such a trend is also becoming apparent in UNFPA. Meanwhile, UNFPA continues to advocate for the increase of its regular resources, which are the foundation of the Fund's operations, supplemented by various modalities of co-financing funding.

3. The recent economic downturn has raised concerns about continued official development assistance commitments. The impact of the crisis on donor contributions to UNFPA was not significant in 2009; however, it is anticipated that donor budgets may be affected in 2010 and beyond. Currently, the picture is mixed as UNFPA has received indications from some donors of their intention to scale back their contributions, while others have confirmed that they would maintain the same or slightly increase the level of their contributions.

4. The current financial situation has direct implications for the attainment of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as for UNFPA-supported programmes. As progress on MDG 5 for maternal health, including universal access to reproductive health, was unacceptably slow before the current economic situation, and given that the pace of progress must be stepped up to reach the levels of coverage needed to achieve the health-related MDGs, the current situation poses the risk of further delaying the realization of these key development goals.

5. A slowdown in economic growth can adversely impact UNFPA programme implementation in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equality, as a result of, inter alia, possible weakening of national social protection systems, decreased development spending, a decline in public health budgets and any increase in socio-economic instability. Funding for sexual and reproductive health, including HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, and preventive health care in general,

[1] Through its decision 2009/16, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2011, to 2013, including the integrated financial resources framework and the UNFPA global and regional programme.

must be maintained, given their long-term positive impact on development and economic growth.

6. The year 2010 began with optimistic projections (in January) for UNFPA regular contributions income at $487 million. At that time, the exchange rates of the euro and other currencies were more favourable against the US dollar. However, the US dollar has subsequently continued to strengthen resulting in a downward trend in the Fund's projections with an estimation of $467.0 million as of 1 March 2010. UNFPA depends on a limited number of donors for 95 per cent of its regular resources and the majority of the contributions are received in national currencies which are subject to the volatility of exchange rates. Of the top 20 major donors projected for 2010, only 12 have submitted written commitments and six have paid in full as of 1 March 2010. Of the $467.0 million projected in contributions, as of 1 March 2010, only $95.9 million (20.5 per cent) had been received. Last year, around this time, out of the total contributions of $469.4 million, $117.0 million (24.9 per cent) had been received as of 1 March 2009. In this regard, UNFPA appeals to all donors to provide their contributions as early as possible.

7. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data are provided in the annexes. The donor income figures are inclusive of exchange rate gains and losses. The data projected for 2010 in this document are based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 1 March 2010. All 2009 financial data used in this report are provisional and all 2010 data are estimates.

II. REGULAR AND CO-FINANCING RESOURCES

A. Income overview of regular resources

Table 1: UNFPA income, 2006–2009, as of 31 December 2009, and 2010 projected income as of 1 March 2010 (in millions of $)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Regular	389.3	457.1	469.5	486.4	467.0
Co-financing	173.2	258.2	331.2	275.7	225.0
Total	562.5	715.3	800.7	762.1	692.0

Note: The data for 2006 to 2009 include contributions, interest and other income. The data for 2010 only include projected contributions and do not include interest income. Also, the 2010 co-financing income figure is an estimate as per the strategic plan and the actual co-financing income is expected to be higher.

8. In 2009, UNFPA income for regular and co-financing resources was $762.1 million (table 1). The breakdown of this total income is $486.4 million in regular resources and $275.7

million in co-financing resources. The regular resources income of $486.4 million includes $469.4 million in voluntary contributions, $10.7 million in interest income, and other income of $6.3 million. Compared to 2008, the increase in income for regular resources in 2009 was $16.9 million, or 3.6 per cent.

9. The co-financing income of $275.7 million in 2009 includes $270.1 million in contributions and $5.4 million in interest income and 0.2 million in other income. The decrease in income for co-financing in 2009 from the 2008 level of $331.2 million was $55.5 million, or 16.8 per cent. Out of the total co-financing income of $275.7 million, total contributions for co-financing decreased by $52.6 million, or 16.3 per cent from $322.7 million in 2008 to $270.1 million in 2009. This means that the proportion of co-financing contributions of total core and co-financing contributions income remained between 30 to 35 per cent until 2007, grew to 41 per cent in 2008 and went down to 37 per cent in 2009.

10. In accordance with the integrated financial resources framework of the current UNFPA strategic plan, the regular and co-financing resource requirements (for the original period of 2008-2011) amount to $2,649 million for four years. The annual targets in the strategic plan have proven to be conservative and UNFPA has consistently surpassed them. The resource requirements will be revisited during the upcoming midterm review wherein revised estimates up to 2013 will be discussed. The 2009 strategic plan targets of $433 million for regular contributions and $200 million for co-financing contributions were surpassed respectively by $36.4 million (8.4 per cent) for regular contributions, which totalled $469.4 million, and by $70.1 million (35.1 per cent) for co-financing contributions, which totalled $270.1 million as of 31 December 2009.

11. UNFPA core contributions in 2008 and 2009 were $428.8 million and $469.4 million, respectively, indicating an increase of $40.6 million in 2009. This was due to a number of increases in core contributions from major donors (which offset reductions by other donors) and the renewed contribution from the United States of America. Some donors, when faced with potential cuts due to the economic situation, did give priority to preserving their core contributions to UNFPA. However, as noted above, total 2009 contributions for co-financing dropped by $52.6 million, from $322.7 million in 2008 to $270.1 million in 2009.

12. According to recent data, reductions of core contributions for 2010 from the 2009 level have already been announced by five of the Fund's top donors although their 2010-2011 budget proposals for the most part underline their continued strong support to UNFPA. Several other donors are set to increase their contributions for 2010. The return in 2009 of the United States with a total contribution of $40.1 million received in 2009 for core resources is an important political and financial development.

13. As of 1 March 2010, the projected regular contributions from donor countries for 2010 were estimated at $467.0 million, a projected decrease of $2.4 million (0.5 per cent) over the 2009 level of $469.4 million, at the 1 March 2010 United Nations exchange rate. UNFPA will continue to advocate for the increase in contributions with members of the Organization for

Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and non-DAC members, including programme countries. In mobilizing resources for its programmes, UNFPA will also continue to reach out to the private sector and foundations.

14. The income overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on UNFPA 2009 provisional income as of 31 December 2009, actual commitments and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources, and a list of donors for the year 2010, as of 1 March 2010. These contribution commitments include the following: (a) commitments for 2010 only and multi-year pledges for 2010 and future years; (b) commitments for 2010 received during the United Nations Pledging Conference held on 9 November 2009 in New York; and (c) letters received and verbal indications from governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2010 and onwards.

15. The total number of multi-year commitments received in 2009 was 54. Out of the 101 donor governments, 13 countries belonging to OECD/DAC, and 36 programme countries increased their contributions in national currency terms (for those contributions received in national currency) and US dollar terms (for those contributions received in US dollars). As of 1 March 2010, 77 official commitments for 2010 had been received, of which 71 were multi-year commitments. These are listed in annex 2.

16. In 2009, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, United States, Denmark, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Finland, Germany and Spain were the Fund's 10 largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Donors that have increased their contributions are listed in table 2.

Table 2. Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2008–2009), as of 31 December 2009 (in millions)

Major donors	Pledging currency	2008	2009	Increase/decrease in %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

17. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past five years are provided in annex 3.

14. Projections for 2010 regular contributions income include indications from the following major donors that have increased or will increase their respective contributions in 2010: Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Finland, Italy and the United States. A number of donors have submitted multi-year commitments up to 2011, including Australia, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. However, of particular concern is the current volatility of the exchange rates which may result in a decrease in the US dollar equivalent for contributions not yet received. Table 3 lists the increases in national currency terms in 2010 compared to the 2009 contribution level.

Table 3. Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNDP/UNFPA regular resources (2009–2010) as of 1 March 2010 (in millions)

Major donors	Pledging currency	2009	2010	Increase/decrease in %
Australia	A$			
Austria	€			
Canada	C$			
China	US$			
Finland	€			
Italy	€			
United States	US$			

II. Overview of co-financing contributions

15. Over the last decade, other resources in the form of earmarked contributions to UNDP/UNFPA supported thematic funds, projects and programmes, also referred to as co-financing resources, have increased steadily in absolute terms. However, in the last few years, the proportion of co-financing contributions of total core and co-financing contributions income remained between 30 to 35 per cent until 2007, grew to 40 per cent in 2008 and went down to 37 per cent in 2009. The total for co-financing contributions received in 2009 was $[xxx] million. This represents a decrease of [x.x] per cent over the $[xxx].[x] million received in 2008. Notable increases in co-financing contributions in 2009 from the 2008 level occurred in joint funding mechanisms ([xx.x] per cent). See also table 4.

Table 4. Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources (2008–2009)
as of 31 December 2009 (in millions of $)

Donors	2008	Donors	2009
Netherlands	42.2	Netherlands	54.3
European Commission	35.8	UNDP*	43.7
Spain	33.7	Spain	29.4
United Kingdom	22.7	United Kingdom	23.7
UNAIDS	16.1	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,	9.9
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,	15.8	including Central Emergency Response Fund	
including Central Emergency Response Fund		Sweden	9.4
Luxembourg	11.3	Australia	8.3
Norway	10.9	European Commission	8.3
UNDP*	10.7	Norway	8.3
Canada	10.2	Luxembourg	7.3
Other donors	136.4	Other donors	45.4
Total**	353.7	Total**	356.1

*Includes contributions from multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs).

**With the inclusion of interest income, the total for 2008 is $372.1 million and for 2009 is $377.7 million.

Co-financing contributions from governments

29. Out of $378.1 million received in 2009, co-financing from programme country governments in support of their own country programmes continued to form a solid part of the total income. In 2009, $319.7 million was received compared to $291.7 million in 2008, a increase of $28.0 million (9.6 per cent). The 2009 contributions were from Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay. The five largest contributions in 2009 were received from Colombia ($72.6 million), Morocco ($67.2 million), Syrian Arab Republic ($62.9 million), Guatemala ($11.4 million) and Nigeria ($11.2 million). Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4 of the report.

European Commission

31. In 2009, co-financing contributions from the European Commission totalled $8.3 million, including contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid. A contribution of $29.8 million was received in 2008.

32. New contribution agreements were signed including to improve access to reproductive health commodities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States; conduct the population and housing census in Malawi and Niger; support sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention activities in Chad; and provide continued support to reproductive health services in Nepal.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations agencies/entities

23. Out of the total co-financing contribution of $270.1 million in 2009 (table 4), a total of $78.9 million was received from United Nations entities. The breakdown is as follows: UNFPA received co-financing contributions from United Nations joint funding mechanisms in 2009 in the amount of $65.6 million compared to $51.9 million in 2008. This includes $32.1 million from multi-donor trust funds governed by UNDP rules, $8.5 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), $1.8 million from the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund established by Japan and $23.0 million for participation in joint programmes. Out of the $23 million received for participation in joint programmes, $14.7 million was received through United Nations entities and $8.3 million directly from donors when UNFPA was selected as the joint programmes' administrative agent. A total of $13.3 million was contributed by United Nations entities. Out of this total amount, $5.7 million was received from UNAIDS, $2.7 million from UNDP, $2.0 million from WHO, and $2.9 million from other United Nations agencies.

C. Thematic funding

24. Thematic funds are pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA extended strategic plan, 2008-2013. They support the approved programmes in the priority areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs and embrace a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to focus and scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three reproductive health-related thematic funds for: (a) reproductive health commodity security; (b) maternal health; and (c) adolescents. Totals. Out of the total co-financing contribution of $270.1 million in 2009 (table 4), $69.9 million was received in 2009 for the three thematic funds.

25. In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of support to countries and to reduce administrative and transaction costs at all levels – country, regional and global – UNFPA devoted considerable efforts to programmatically integrating the three thematic funds during 2009, while maintaining separate resource mobilization streams. An interdivisional working group worked towards an integrated country selection and support process across the thematic funds and ensured coordinated criteria for resource allocation. The funds are being realigned with the duration of the strategic plan (which the Executive Board has extended to 2013), while allowing for continuous adaptation to changing funding opportunities and environment.

Thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security

26. Since 2007, the thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security (RHCS), which finances the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security, has helped UNFPA work with national governments to carry out the diverse and multifaceted work needed to achieve RHCS. The Global Programme is designed to act as a catalyst to the prioritization and subsequent mainstreaming of RHCS into national health policies, programmes,

budgets and plans. As a result, countries are beginning to move towards more predictable, planned and sustainable country-driven approaches to securing essential supplies and ensuring their use. In 2009, the Global Programme was active in 73 countries, up from 54 in 2008. The major emphasis was on 11 high-priority (Stream One) countries[2] with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa. Monitoring the performance of all countries supported by the Global Programme and measuring its impact were key priorities in 2009. An online tool was implemented to facilitate the periodic monitoring of RHCS-related process indicators, allowing the Global Programme to gather valuable data on progress and results at the national, regional and global levels.

27. Co-financing contributions for the Global Programme amounted to $58.8 million in 2008 and $72.5 million in 2009, an increase of $13.7 million, i.e., 23.3 per cent as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Co-financing contributions received for the thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security (2008-2009) as of 31 December 2009 (in millions of $)

Donors	2008	Donors	2009
Netherlands	34.1	Netherlands	45.8
United Kingdom	8.7	United Kingdom	16.7
Spain*	8.3	Spain*	7.4
Finland	3.0	Canada	2.0
Canada	2.5	Luxembourg	0.6
Ireland	1.6		
Luxembourg	0.6		
	58.8		72.5

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

Maternal health thematic fund

28. The maternal health thematic fund (MHTF) which became operational in January 2008, aims at scaling up UNFPA and development partners' response to MDG 5 on improving maternal health.

29. The MHTF contributes to a larger joint effort by the Health 4 (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank) and UNAIDS to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4, 5 and 6. The Fund also contributes to the work of the alliance between Columbia University's Averting Maternal Death

[2] Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger and Sierra Leone.

and Disability Program, UNICEF and UNFPA to work together with governments and key partners to strengthen national planning for emergency obstetric care and human resources for maternal and newborn health.

30. As part of the above-mentioned efforts to integrate thematic funds, the midwifery programme became integrated into the maternal health thematic fund as of April 2009, followed by the Campaign to End Fistula, as of September 2009.

31. In 2009, the MHTF provided an integrated package of support with a focus on strengthening national capacity for planning and for the scaling up of services, as well as for strengthening of monitoring and evaluation, surveillance of adverse outcomes (maternal deaths, obstetric fistula), communication, resource mobilization, and partnerships to 11 priority countries[1]. Additionally, four countries received support for midwifery[2] while 25 countries received support for fistula[3].

32. Co-financing contributions received for maternal health amounted to $10.7 million in 2008 and $14.4 million in 2009, i.e., an increase of $3.7 million or 34.6 per cent as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Co-financing contributions received for the maternal health thematic fund, 2008-2009 as of 31 December 2009 (in millions of $)

Donors	2008	Donors	2009
Spain	7.8	Spain	6.9
Luxembourg	1.7	Sweden	3.2
Finland	0.6	Netherlands	2.4
Austria	0.6	Luxembourg	1.4
		Austria	0.5
		Private	0.002
	10.7		14.4

Thematic fund for obstetric fistula

33. Since 2003, UNFPA has led the global Campaign to End Fistula, through a collaborative effort to prevent obstetric fistula and restore the health and dignity of women living with its

[1] Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi and the Sudan.
[2] Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia.
[3] Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Zambia.

consequences. The Campaign has grown significantly since its inception – from 12 countries to 36 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Arab States regions. Not only has the number of countries increased, but also, importantly, the scale of programming within campaign-supported countries has expanded. Countries are increasingly moving from assessment of needs to strategy development and programme implementation. In 2009, the Campaign to End Fistula received approximately $7 million from a number of partners listed in table 7. During 2009, the operations of the fistula fund were aligned with the maternal health thematic fund. With the emergence of the MHTF and its extension until 2013, the fistula programming will be integrated into the Fund's activities, while leaving the option open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. Co-financing contributions received for obstetric fistula amounted to $6.3 million in 2008 and $7 million in 2009, an increase of $0.7 million, i.e., 11.1 per cent as shown in table 7.

Table 7: Co-financing contributions received for the Campaign to End Fistula (2008–2009) as of 31 December 2009 (in millions of $)

Donors	2008	Donors	2009
Luxembourg	4.57	Spain*	3.5
Spain*	0.60	Norway	1.7
Republic of Korea	0.49	Luxembourg	0.8
Zonta International Foundation	0.25	Republic of Korea	0.5
Americans for UNFPA	0.22	Iceland	0.2
European Voice	0.04	Americans for UNFPA	0.1
Poland	0.04	New Zealand	0.1
United Nations Fund for International Partnerships	0.03	Zonta International	0.1
Private contributions	0.02	Poland	0.1
		Women's Missionary Society	0.025
		Private contributions	0.003
	6.3		7.0

*Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergencies/humanitarian assistance

34. In 2009, co-financing resources continued to represent a crucial support to UNFPA efforts to meet its objective to integrate the ICPD Programme of Action into emergency preparedness, humanitarian response, and transition and recovery programmes. In 2010, thus far, 88 countries and territories have benefited from these co-financing contributions from 19 donors (governments, private sector and United Nations entities). The total amount of co-financing funds that UNFPA received for humanitarian response was $37.4 million. Uganda received the largest contribution of $2.0 million, from Norway, for gender-based violence prevention.

35. Since its inception in 2006, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund has become an important humanitarian funding tool for UNFPA. Funding from CERF has evolved as follows: $1.7 million in 2006; $8.5 million in 2007; $10.0 million in 2008; and $8.5 million in 2009. Fifty-two per cent of the CERF funding received by UNFPA went to under-funded crises and 48 per cent was allocated to rapid response interventions.

36. The 2009 contribution in the amount of $8.5 million enabled UNFPA to respond to the needs of 31 countries. Through CERF contributions, UNFPA supported, inter alia, the implementation of emergency health interventions for internally displaced populations, provision of reproductive health services and commodities, including reproductive health kits for safe deliveries and the management of obstetric complications, and gender-based violence prevention and response.

37. While country programmes received substantial co-financing resources, the institutional core humanitarian response capacity was also strengthened by the financing of projects ranging from the global advocacy for sexual and reproductive health programmes in crisis situations, gender equity and the prevention of gender-based violence, to the scaling up of HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings.

38. Global capacity-building and advocacy projects and events were co-financed by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Norway and Sweden. UNFPA partnerships with UNAIDS, UNIFEM and Columbia University also entailed co-financing projects to further the ICPD agenda and substantiate UNFPA commitments within global inter-agency humanitarian policymaking.

E. Contributions from the private sector

39. The total amount of co-financing contributions received from the private sector during 2009 was $3.5 million compared with $2.6 million in 2008. Of the 2009 amount, $0.1 million was contributed through Americans for UNFPA. Also, UNFPA was the direct recipient of donations from private corporations ($1.2 million), foundations ($2.1 million) and individuals ($0.1 million). In line with the Secretary-General's recently revised guidelines on cooperation between the United Nations and the private sector, UNFPA is developing an internal concept paper to explore potential opportunities for increased engagement with the private sector.

III. CONCLUSION

40. In line with the recommendations of General Assembly resolution 62/208, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that a stable base of regular resources is critical to enable UNFPA to support countries in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and achieving the MDGs. Regular resources are also essential for maintaining the universality, neutrality and multilateralism that characterize UNFPA efforts to carry out its mandate as a trusted and valued partner leveraging impact far beyond the modest resources it is able to provide. UNFPA regular resources increased from $469.5 million in 2008 to $486.4 million in 2009.

41. Co-financing contributions decreased from $322.7 million in 2008 to $270.1 million in 2009. As stated in General Assembly resolution 62/208, the growth of extra-budgetary funding and of the number of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs. UNFPA is mindful of this and seeks to maintain an even balance between regular and co-financing resources. The proportion of co-financing contributions of total core and co-financing contributions income remained between 30 to 35 per cent until 2007, grew to 41 per cent in 2008 and went down to 37 per cent in 2009.

42. UNFPA values its close collaboration with the Executive Board and all Member States and appreciates their commitment, continued cooperation and unwavering support. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Fund's donor family to support the multi-year funding format as urged in General Assembly resolution 62/208, and as supported in Executive Board decisions 2003/19, 2004/24, 2005/24, 2006/12, 2007/13, 2008/10 and 2009/17. Such support is critical in ensuring predictable and sustainable funding to enable UNFPA to plan and deliver its multi-year programmes in support of countries. It is notable that 54 countries submitted multi-year pledges in 2009, including six major donors.

43. In view of the current global financial crisis, UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and all members of the Fund's donor family to maintain their financial support to UNFPA. A more predictable cash flow is important for good management of UNFPA operations. It is in this context that UNFPA encourages all Governments, particularly the major donors, for the timely submission of their contribution commitments and payment schedules.

44. In accordance with the integrated financial resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, the approved resource requirements for regular and co-financing resources amount to $2,595 million for the original four-year period (2008–2011). Thus far, the contributions income for regular and co-financing has surpassed the annual strategic plan targets. However, the targets in the current strategic plan are conservative.

45. The integrated financial resources framework in the strategic plan increases the proportion and amount of resources directed to country programmes compared to those in the multi-year funding framework, 2004–2007, and UNFPA will make every effort to focus any real income growth primarily at the country level during the strategic plan period. The impact of the current global financial crisis may further delay the progress necessary to achieve the ICPD goals and the MDGs, with the most impact being felt in the least developed countries. Indeed, if funding for family planning and reproductive health is not increased, efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and meet unmet needs will be undermined, especially in the poorest countries. This will affect progress towards the achievement of the ICPD goals, as well as the MDGs. Commitment to mobilize sufficient funding is now more important than ever.

IV. ELEMENTS FOR A DECISION

46. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) *Take note* of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2010 and future years (DP/FPA/2010/18);

(b) *Welcome* the increase in the 2009 regular income level of UNFPA and *also welcome* the contributions made by programme countries;

(c) *Emphasize* that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its work, and *encourage* UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while also continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;

(d) *Recognize* that sustaining and improving the UNFPA funding level will require countries that are in a position to do so to increase their contributions during the period of the UNFPA strategic plan;

(e) *Encourage* all countries that are in a position to do so to make contributions early in the year and to make multi-year pledges;

(f) *Emphasize* that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as increased and predictable core funding in order to enhance its assistance to countries to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks and achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

Annex 1: UNFPA regular resources for 2008, 2009 (provisional) and estimates for 2010 (by major donors and geographical regions)

as of 1 March 2010

Countries/Territories	2008 1/ Contributions		2009 1/ Contributions/Estimates		2010 1/ Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Netherlands (the)	58,538,000	75,728,331	62,538,000	80,880,874	54,538,000	73,600,540
Sweden	400,000,000	60,902,179	450,000,000	59,016,008	423,500,000	58,575,380
Norway	332,000,000	47,564,470	332,000,000	48,046,310	332,000,000	55,611,390
United States of America (the)				46,100,000		46,400,000
Denmark	230,000,000	48,016,701	230,000,000	39,498,540	205,700,000	37,250,996
Finland	16,000,000	24,205,749	21,000,000	27,851,459	25,000,000	33,738,192
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	20,000,000	30,721,966	22,005,000	34,510,377	20,000,000	30,581,040
Japan		29,660,126		30,065,759		25,100,000
Germany	18,000,000	26,677,320	18,000,000	25,340,848	18,000,000	24,291,498
Spain	14,000,000	18,134,715	14,000,000	20,710,059	14,000,000	18,893,387
Canada	14,850,000	14,573,111	14,850,000	11,861,022	17,350,000	16,275,797
Switzerland	14,000,000	11,814,346	14,000,000	12,477,718	14,000,000	12,915,129
Australia	6,000,000	5,684,400	6,000,000	4,709,576	8,000,000	7,311,852
Belgium	3,000,000	3,886,010	4,500,000	6,184,871	3,500,000	4,723,347
New Zealand	4,500,000	3,471,300	6,000,000	3,459,000	6,000,000	4,423,800
Ireland	4,500,000	6,807,867	3,000,000	4,219,409	3,000,000	4,048,583
Luxembourg	2,300,000	3,933,434	2,650,000	3,477,690	2,650,000	3,576,238
France	2,500,000	3,698,225	2,200,000	2,813,299	1,700,000	2,294,197
Austria	1,200,000	1,832,316	1,250,000	1,656,555	1,300,000	1,826,639
Italy	4,000,000	5,899,705	500,000	697,350	1,000,000	1,400,560
China		900,000		950,000		1,050,000
Subtotal		**424,112,271**		**464,526,724**		**463,888,565**
Africa						
Angola		5,000				
Benin		15,457		4,000		4,000
Botswana		4,500				
Burkina Faso		1,975		40,372	4,000,000	8,229
Burundi	1,000,000	844		783		
Cameroon	10,000,000	21,232	20,000,000	45,125	20,000,000	41,147
Cape Verde		1,182		1,181		
Central African Republic (the)		2,500		2,500		
Chad		30,000		35,000		
Comoros (the)		500		1,500		
Congo (the)	24,000,000	51,850	24,000,000	53,941	24,000,000	49,376
Côte d'Ivoire		10,000		15,000		10,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)		5,000				
Equatorial Guinea		41,029		41,029		41,029
Eritrea		2,000		2,000		2,000
Ethiopia	30,000	3,015	30,000	2,390		
Gabon	5,000,000	11,855	50,000,000	106,432	50,000,000	102,867
Gambia (the)	250,000	19,088		9,473		
Ghana		12,500		12,500		12,500
Guinea		4,000		1,000		
Guinea-Bissau		1,000		1,000		
Kenya		9,984		10,000		

Countries/Territories	2008 1/ Contributions		2009 1/ Contributions/Estimates		2010 1/ Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.
Lesotho	19.000	2.705	20.900	2.216	22.900	2.990
Liberia		10.000		10.000		10.000
Madagascar	17.200.000	12.420				2.500
Malawi		3.000		1.000		
Mali	3.000.000	6.667	3.000.000	6.543	3.000.000	6.405
Mauritania	2.888.100	12.186	1.000.000	4.143	1.000.000	3.846
Mauritius	100.000	3.623		2.981		
Mozambique		2.000		2.000		
Namibia		1.000		1.000		
Niger (the)		10.000		10.000		10.000
Nigeria		31.167		31.167		31.167
Rwanda		300				
Sao Tome and Principe	50.000.000	3.448		10.643		
Senegal	9.000.000	20.001	9.000.000	19.629		
Seychelles	11.000	577		2.000		
Sierra Leone	30.000.000	10.074	30.000.000	8.000	30.000.000	8.000
South Africa	170.000	22.222	180.000	22.756	190.000	25.199
Swaziland		10.000		16.658		10.000
Togo	5.500.000	11.472	3.000.000	6.543		
Uganda		9.805		19.746		
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	6.000.000	5.063	6.000.000	5.385		
Zambia		5.980		4.000		4.000
Zimbabwe	25.000.000		30.000.000	-	30.000.000	200
Subtotal		**448.221**		**571.636**		**385.455**
Asia and the Pacific						
Afghanistan		100				100
Bangladesh		28.015		28.008		28.000
Bhutan		5.950		6.055		5.950
Cambodia		2.200		6.064		
Cook Islands (the)	1.500	1.154	1.500	1.913		
Fiji	5.000	3.268	5.000	2.632	5.000	
India		473.261	23.857.400	497.029		500.000
Indonesia		69.849		72.234		35.000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		61.687		50.000		
Kiribati				705		
Republic of Korea (the)		100.000		100.000		
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)		1.500		1.500		
Malaysia		215.000		215.000		15.000
Maldives		5.000				5.000
Marshall Islands (the)		100		100		100
Micronesia (Federated States of)		1.000		1.000		
Mongolia		4.000		4.000		4.000
Myanmar	200.000	160	200.000	198		
Nauru						
Nepal	400.000	5.041			400.000	5.435
Niue			1.102	565		
Pakistan		417.457	40.000.000	491.280		
Palau						
Papua New Guinea	10.000	3.774	10.000	4.082		
Philippines (the)	2.500.000	60.125	2.700.000	53.895	3.000.000	64.921
Samoa		1.000		3.000		3.000
Singapore		5.000		5.000		5.000

Countries/Territories	2008 1/ Contributions		2009 1/ Contributions/Estimates		2010 1/ Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv	Local Currency	US$ Equiv	Local Currency	US$ Equiv
Solomon Islands		200		1.000		
Sri Lanka		18.000		18.000		18.000
Thailand		96.000		96.000		96.000
Timor-Leste		1.000				
Tonga		1.000		100		100
Tuvalu		3.000		3.000		3.000
Vanuatu	100.000	893	100.000	892		
Viet Nam		4.256		4.256		4.256
Subtotal		**1,588,990**		**1,667,508**		**792,862**
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Albania		100				
Armenia		1.000		1.500		
Azerbaijan	1.000	3.547	3.000	3.733		
Belarus						
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2.000		
Bulgaria		2.000		2.500		
Croatia		22.000		24.000		
Cyprus		1.500		7.698		
Czech Republic (the)		227.311				
Estonia	31.956	46.046	44.728	57.938	25.564	37.617
Georgia		1.600		2.500		
Hungary		20.000		30.000		
Kazakhstan		50.000		350.000		50.000
Kyrgyzstan	50.000.000	1.312		1.313		
Latvia		2.000				
Montenegro		300				
Poland		10.000				
Republic of Moldova (the)		200		200		
Romania	24.213	10.047	30.912	10.443		
Russian Federation (the)		300.000		300.000		300.000
Serbia		100		1.000		
Slovakia	5.000	6.468			10.000	14.430
Slovenia		20.000		21.688		43.011
Tajikistan		300		200		
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2.000		2.500		2.500
Turkey		150.000		150.000		150.000
Turkmenistan						
Ukraine		1.000		1.000		1.000
Uzbekistan	1.000.000	783		701		
Subtotal		**879,595**		**970,914**		**782,862**
Western Europe and other States						
Andorra		32.039		29.099		
Greece		8.000		8.000		
Iceland		200.000		200.000		
Israel		10.000		10.000		
Liechtenstein		23.923	25.000	24.062		
Malta				1.000		
Monaco						20.035
Portugal		200.000		200.000	250.000	360.750
Subtotal		**473,962**		**472,161**		**380,785**

Country/Territory	2008 ① Contributions		2009 ① Contributions/Estimates		2010 ① Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US$ Equiv.
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda		1 000		1 000		1 000
Argentina		5 000		500		1 000
Bahamas (the)		1 000		1 000		
Barbados		5 000		5 000		5 000
Belize		5 000	5 000	2 500		5 000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		100		100		100
Brazil		20 000		20 000		
Chile		5 000		5 000		
Colombia		30 405		30 000		50 000
Costa Rica	241 200	1 569		1 747		422
Cuba		5 000		5 000		
Dominica				463		
Dominican Republic (the)		15 000		30 000		
Ecuador		2 000		2 000		2 000
El Salvador		1 000		1 000		2 000
Grenada		100		100		100
Guatemala		5 003		5 000		10 000
Guyana		500		500		500
Haiti		10 000		10 000		10 000
Honduras	64 332	1 000	64 000	3 000		
Jamaica		1 000		1 000		
Mexico		64 561	1 310 300	95 718		
Nicaragua		4 000		4 000		
Panama		10 000		10 000		
Paraguay		762		500		
Peru		2 000				
Saint Kitts and Nevis		500		1 500		
Saint Lucia		500				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		100		200		
Suriname		2 000		2 000		2 000
Trinidad and Tobago		5 000		5 000		
Uruguay		3 000		5 000		5 000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		10 000		10 000		
Subtotal		**249 986**		**267 214**		**95 742**
Arab States						
Algeria		10 000		10 000		10 000
Bahrain		1 000				
Djibouti		1 000				
Egypt	500 000	107 078	620 000	114 962	650 000	118 367
Iraq		5 000		50 000		
Jordan		50 000		50 000		
Kuwait		10 000		10 000		10 000
Lebanon		2 000		2 000		
Morocco		10 224		10 000		10 000
Occupied Palestinian Territory		1 000				

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Annex 6. Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support for their own country programmes ($)

	Programme Countries	up to 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	Total
1	Algeria	190,606	141,701	152,905				**461,214**
2	Barbados				60,000			**60,000**
3	Belize						48,997	**48,997**
4	Bosnia (Provisional Style of)	10,000						**10,000**
5	Botswana	128,715	110,497	112,994	98,522	96,308	81,081	**628,158**
6	Brazil	2,126,295	100,000	763,800	316,081	868,846	369,061	**4,523,483**
7	Cameroon			992,423		920,870		**1,913,293**
8	Central African Republic (the)				89,489			**89,989**
9	Chile	29,695	14,093	5,462				**49,198**
10	Colombia	2,195,223	86,022	1,095,523	1,319,349	2,727,963	5,554,575	**12,778,655**
11	Cote d'Ivoire					2,345,152		**2,345,152**
12	Democratic Republic (the)			113,234		177,114	340,064	**650,412**
13	Egypt	2,237,411		13,212	17,925	17,953		**2,286,397**
14	Equatorial Guinea		95,832		146,993		68,731	**311,555**
15	Gabon	164,527				106,691	161,070	**432,287**
16	Georgia			186,108	220,899	356,508	547,875	**1,291,390**
17	Guatemala	21,943,893	107,041	440,751	421,219		1,198,576	**24,902,279**
18	Jamaica					210,323	288,999	**499,322**
19	Kazakhstan			28,900				**28,900**
20	Lebanon	3,947,127	159,313	274,574	385,440	758,207	280,794	**4,565,456**
21	Liberia			30,000				**30,000**
22	Malaysia	400,000	200,000	200,000				**800,000**
23	Mexico	4,017,381	334,188	1,069,595	502,266	1,477,403	5,282,693	**12,683,627**
24	Morocco	1,061,662	169,992	1,344,751	95,465	1,110,441	945,595	**4,727,806**
25	Nigeria		786,422	113,708	807,235	851,142	1,189,286	**3,707,886**
26	Oman	473,059						**473,059**
27	Panama				148,721	209,910	65,000	**423,631**
28	Paraguay	251,610	86,812	255,276	552,518			**1,106,257**
29	Peru	16,379,394	19,640,996	14,851,121	8,146,134	4,418,758		**65,136,404**
30	Qatar			30,000				**30,000**
31	Romania					117,130		**117,130**
32	Saint Lucia					17,981		**17,981**
33	Sao Tome and Principe	27,072	26,798	6,530	37,209		32,733	**130,342**
34	Saudi Arabia	200,000						**200,000**
35	Sierra Leone					7,344,000		**7,344,000**
36	South Africa	64,612						**64,612**
37	Suriname	316,921						**316,921**
38	Syrian Arab Republic	2,394,635	849,995	982,308	922,483	1,933,939	1,848,254	**8,931,813**
39	Timor Leste	23,000						**23,000**
40	Tunisia	277,795	38,462	38,168				**354,424**
41	Turks and Caicos	3,462						**3,462**
42	Ukraine				482,693			**482,693**
43	Uruguay			548,024		715,096	1,006,419	**2,269,539**
44	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		3,544	2,016,319				**2,019,862**
45	Yemen	391,682	340,675					**732,357**
Total		**60,211,857**	**24,223,331**	**25,545,176**	**14,231,139**	**26,281,637**	**19,509,805**	**170,002,945**

* Note: 2009 data are provisional